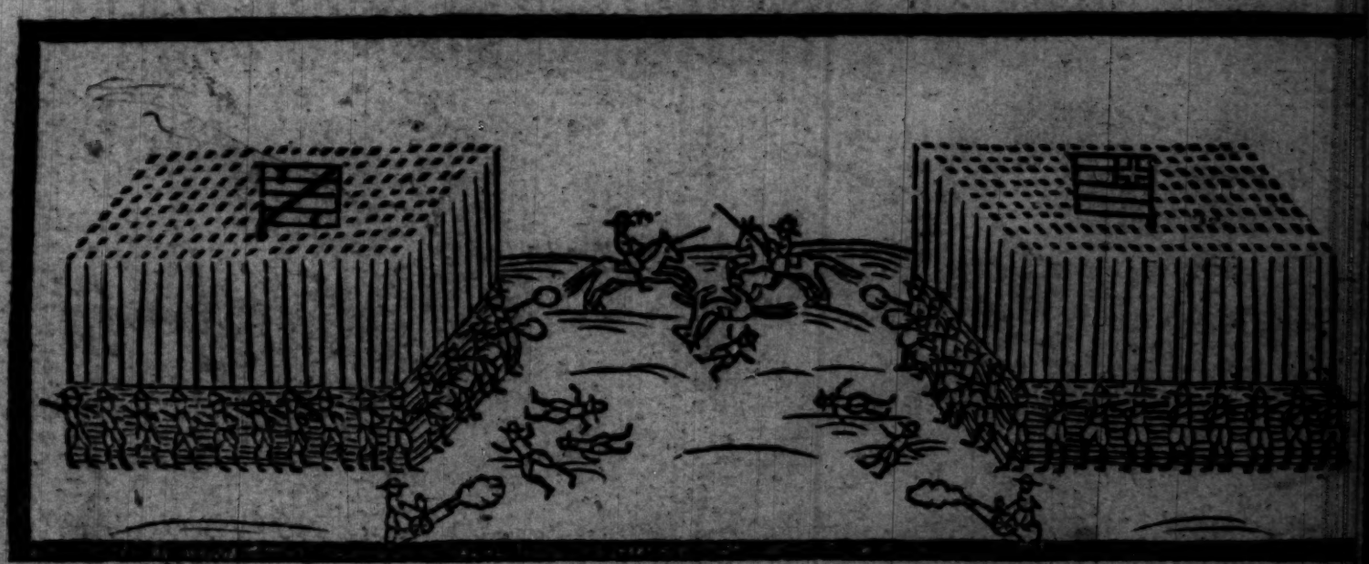
THE Prospectiue Glasse of WARRE.

Shevving you a glimps of VVarre Mystery, in her admirable Stratagems, Policie *Wayes; in Victualling of an* ARMIE, *prouiding* Money to pay Souldiers, finding out the Enemies Purposes, Traps, and Stratagems: Ordering of Marches, Framing of Battails, sundry Fights, Retreats, and the like, to auoide Battell or Fight.

Furnished with Argument to encourage, and Skill to Instruct. By .E C.

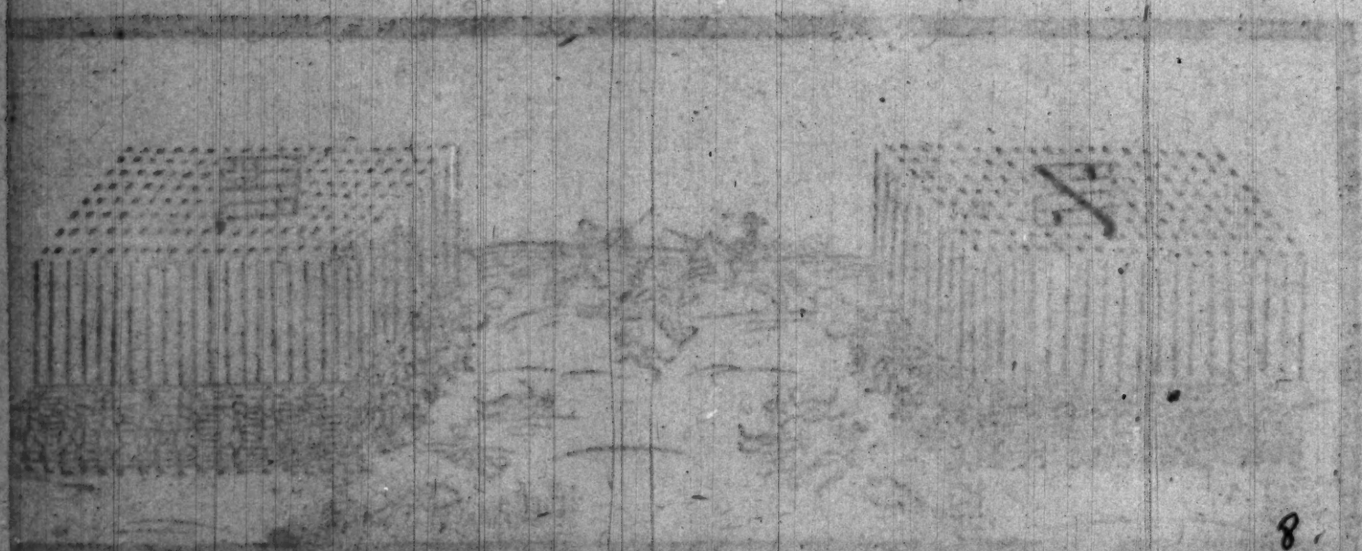
Warre is a Schoole of necessary Knowledge.



LONDON:
Printed for *Roger Michell*, and are to be sold at the signe of the Bull head in Pauls Church-yard. 1628.

THE

Prospective Glass of WARRE.



8.

SMall gifts proceeding from a perfect heart,
Doe often gaine respect aboue desert:
Which act proceedeth from a Noble minde,
Whose goodnesse doth the gift accept so kinde.
Your goodnesse, will this little Booke esteeme,
More then the vulgar sort haue wit to deeme.

He that esteemes you inferior

to none of your ranke for Vertue,

Edward Cooke.

Edward Cooke.

TO THE HONORABLE

Sir IOHN COOKE Knight,

Principall Secretarie of State to his *Maiestie.*

SIR,

AS ſhape beautifies an Image, ſo good actions commend a man. That which did commend *Lucullus* moſt, was this, * *Hee would rather deliuer a Roman Citizen from the hands of his enemy, then win all that his enemies had in their power.* Lucullus in this did conquer himſelfe; as *Alexander* did in containing from *Darius* his moſt faire wife and daughters; and *Cæſar*, in ſpa-

* *Plutarch* in the life of *Lucullus.*

ring to puniſh his greateſt enemies. To whom *Cicero* ſaid, that in other Victories, Fortune, Policy, & Souldiers, might claime a part, but in this, he alone ſhould haue all the glorie.

Glorie, *Thirſt* of *prey*, and *loue* of *Country*, were the three things that ſet all the *Romans* vpon admirable action. The firſt is counted but a * *Vice*; the ſecond, no better then *Theft*; the third, is the *Vertue Heroicall*. In this *Vertue* Cicero excelled the other three, and therefore was honoured with this Epitaph, *Pater Patriæ*.

* *Auguſt. de Ciuit. dei. li. 5. cap. 13.*

He was called Father of his Country, becauſe he kept it from decay.

All thoſe that in their Conſultations doe ſeeke the benefit of their Country, doe deſerue the like like reward and praiſe. You then Sir, are to be praiſed and honoured of all men, whoſe Conſultations tend to the benefit of the whole Kingdome: hauing obtained a Conqueſt of your ſelfe (being a Chriſtian) far aboue that of *Lucullus* and *Cæſars*. Therfore you ſhall attaine a moſt ſure triumph, the *guide* of whoſe *Chariot* ſhall be *Grace*

giuen

giuen from aboue, and *Glory*, that ſhall neuer faile you.

It is reported of *Roſcius* (the Tragedian) that men durſt not aduenture to Act in a Tragedie in his ſight, becauſe of his excellencie in that facultie. And ſhall I dare to diſcourſe of Warre (or any other ſubiect) before ſo great a *Stateſman*, ſo learned, exqueſite a Mathematician as your ſelfe? Behold I were blanckt, and ſhould ſtand as Queene *Heſter* did (*dead in all mens opinion:*) did not your Septer of benignitie giue me life, and tell me that you are a *Fauoror of Arts and Armes*.

Therefore I take courage, and proſtrate this my poore labor to kiſſe your Honorable hands, not as any addition to your vncontroleable and approued knowledge, but as a weake Fabrick, which onely wanteth the ſupport of your much admired goodneſſe. Pleaſeth it you therefore to accept my Booke, to peruſe and allow of the ſame, that it may the more ſafely come abroad, and thereby deſerue the better fauour and acceptance of all the Readers

thereof: as allowed of him, whose Noble acts as well within the Realme, as without, haue alwayes from time to time, so well appeared. So I shall be the more boldned, and encouraged to take the like paines hereafter, if good and meet occasion, may serue there vnto.

Euer vowed to you (Honourable

Sir) in all dutifull seruice,

Edward Cooke.

To his two especiall friends, Master *William Gualter*, and Master *Iohn Foster*, two valiant Gentlemen, and *expert Souldiers.*

SVch men as you the *Romans* did regard,
And gaue them crownes of gold for their reward.
Such, *Sparta* from Olympicke games did bring
To fight in Battell next vnto their King;
As men prefer'd to honour for desert:
Able to Conquer both by *strength* and *Art.*

Plutarch in the life of *Lycurgus.*

He that honours you with his heart,

Edward Cooke.

Edward Cooke.

The Preface to the Reader.

Iudicious Reader:

IT is not the leaſt, but the greateſt kinde of folly, when a man haning but a little ſcience, preſumeth to teach not onely theſe which haue onely ſcience, but ſuch as haue moſt certaine experience. For mine owne part (among many) I am moſt free from this guilt: though for the good of many I haue publiſhed this Treatiſe which will make me thereby ſeeme guiltie. Yet I confeſſe the Booke or Treatiſe is a collection of ſuch notes as haue bin by me ſelected out of the beſt Tacticke writers both Ancient and Moderne. All which I haue illuſtrated with examples, and precepts, the better to inſtruct all yong Commanders; who by reading them may get much knowledge. But it may be theſe braue ſpirits are minded to get knowledge by experience, and not to ioyne experience vnto knowledge: therefore they affect the bloody fields of Africke better then the beautifull Schooles in Greece. Well, let them doe ſo; but in my opinion it ſeemes a farre better and ſhorter way (for them) to attaine to the name of worthy perfect Captaines, to ioyne experience vnto knowledge, then to get knowledge by experience. For Mans life is ſhort and ſubiect to many caſualties, oftentimes it is cut off before it can come to any ſuch perfection as is required in an excellent man of War; whereas ſmall experience with diligent reading, and perfect learning of feats of warre may frame and make many politicke Captaines in a ſmall time.

I doe not meane that knowledge without experience can doe any great thing at all; but being ioyned both together, doubtleſſe they may be as able to bring to paſſe as great and

as

as merueilous things in valiant men in these our dayes, as they haue done to others before our time: To which not one-ly experience alone brought them, but diligent learning and study of the Art of Warre, written and set forth by Historicall Writers and Poets. Innumerable are the Bookes which this age doth afford of the like subiect for their direction: the number of which I haue augmented by two; namely, The Character of Warre, *and* The Prospectiue Glasse of Warre. The Character of Warre, *doth instruct them in the vse of the Postures, in the vse of Facing, Wheeling, Countermarching, Doubling, Distances, and the like. And how to Command a Company.*

The prospectiue Glasse of Warre *doth instruct them how to Victuall an Army, how to prouide money to pay Souldiers, how to finde out the enemies purposes, Traps, and Stratagems; how to direct an Army to march either by day or by night; how to Embattell; how to behaue themselues in battell, when to fight, when to auoide fight, with many other excellent things worthy of their knowledge. Then let them read, and reading they will learne to iudge aright of the Author; who puts a difference betweene the state of Philosophers, and the state of Captaines; betweene the skill to read in Schooles, and the knowledge to rule an Army; betweene the science that wise men haue in Books, and the experience that others haue in war; betweene the skill to write with the pen, and others to write with the sword; betweene one that for his pastime is set round with deskes of Bookes, and another in perill of life, encompassed with troopes of enemies. Therefore presumes not to teach any such graue experienced Souldiers; onely records what they haue done, or can doe; which he recounts to others to imitate, who it may be haue neither seene nor read them. Spare not then to iudge and censure him who will euer remaine thine.*

E. C.

THE PROSPECTIVE Glasse of WARRE.

CHAP. I.

After what manner a Commander or Generall should best prouide Victuals and Monie to content his Souldiers, & how to finde out the purposes, Trapps, and Stratagems of his Enemy.

VIctuals is the Soule of an Army: Money, but the Sinewes: without the first your Army cannot at all subsist; without the second, but indifferently: but with both, admirable well. That your Army may haue both Soule and Sinewes, thereby to subsist long and well, prouide for it good store of victuals and money: Likewise prye into the wiles and stratagems of the Enemy in time, that it may go well with your Army. Which that you may well do, these precepts following will direct you aright. But first of Victuals.

Victuals consist first in conuenient prouision of them, then in safe keeping and preseruing of them, then in good distributing, or spending, or bestowing of them alwayes.

Precepts for prouision of victuals.

All which you must carefully execute if you would not willingly taste of want.

1. Prouide for victuals before you vndertake the warre, for then is the time of best prouision.

2. In your warre begun, store your selfe with victuals, either neere hand, or farre off. And conduct it with good and strong conuoyes, lest the Enemy surprise it.

3. In your Townes of warre, either without or within, haue great store of Milles to grinde corne to sustaine you the better in a seidge: And bee sure to looke well vnto them, & sufficiently to defend them, especially those that are without the Towne.

4. If you beseidge Townes or Cities, you ought to hurle downe all Milles within and without, and to cut of the water from them, if you cannot keepe them for your owne vse.

5. Prouide that such neighbours as dwell neere vnto you, may safely bring victuals into your Campe without danger of the Enemy.

6. In case of necessity send your Souldiers into their Prouince to abide & be relieued with victuals for a time. Example,

Galli *being in some distresse of victuals, choose the Citie* Attella, *a Citie full of victuals, to stay there vntill by their friends they might bee relieued, both with victuals and Souldiers. In which Citie their Souldiers for a while were largely relieued and freely, with or at the charges of the Cittizens.*

7. Seeke

7. Seeke by all meanes to intercept your Enemies victuals; and lay seidge to those places from whence their chiefe reliefe of victuals doth come. Example,

The Captaines of *Charles* the fift, in the warres against the *Germans*, lacked victuals somewhat, where on the other side, the *Germans* lying in a plaine fertill Country, had plenty of victuals, vpon the occasion of the abundance of the Country, being large; and partly becauſe certaine friendly Cities and Countries lay behinde them on the otherside of the Riuer. For the same purpose *Charles* the Emperour went about for to gaine the Cities standing about the Riuer from them, and so the aduantage of the same Riuer with victuals: which was a braue act.

Like this was that of *Francis Sforsa*, who vnderstanding that the *Frenchmen*, or Army at *Nouaro*, had great comfort of victuals from *Biagrassa*, he beseidged that Towne suddenly, & tooke it: by which occasion hee tooke from them their chiefe victuals: And shortly after the *French* Army was faine to remoue.

8. If you are for to iourney towards the warres, iourney in a plentifull Country, and which hath in long time beene in peace. Thus did the *French* King *Charles* the eight when he came to the Citie of *Ast*.

9. Also you are to iourney in your Confederates Country, and who vpon very great occasion is to desire your society, for such will ayde you liberally. This was likewise practised by *Charles* the eight when he inuaded *Naples*: For other wayes of getting of victuals, and preseruing them so got, peruse these presedents.

10. Some Kings, Captaines, and Generals, which haue either taken, or saued some Citie which was

likely to be loſt, haue cauſed their Souldiers to be releiued of victuals in the ſame; in the houſes of them which were their Enemies.

11. Some haue vſed for to ſend certaine Captaines of Souldiers into other Cities, for to eaſe the preſent ſpending in the place where they were.

12. Some haue vſed to ſend all the poore and impotent people out of their Citie ſo beſeidged, that their victuals might laſt the longer.

13. Some would ſuffer none either to returne or to haue reliefe of victuals: Which vnreaſonable hard vſage needed not, if Gouernors would before hand, and before need, prepare both for abundance of victuals, or elſe withall take order for the moderate ſpending of their victuals: For negligence of prouiſion of victuals in time, and miſpending, or elſe lacke of good keeping or ordering them which you haue, ſhould be well ſeene vnto. I pretermit this. And I, fall vpon the prouiſion of money for the payment of your Souldiers wages.

Precepts for the payment of Souldiers wages.

Hauing money ſufficient, it is beſt to pay your Souldiers beforehand, or monthly.

1. If you be bare of money, pay ſome wages, and procure that the Souldiers may haue victuals good cheape all the while you lacke money, or imploy them where continuall ſpoyle may be had.

2. If you haue little money, pay a part of that openly in the hands of ſuch ſouldiers as are moſt likely to make a Mutiny.

3. Some Generals when as their ſouldiers haue beene ready to reuoult or mutiny for lacke of pay, haue ſtraight way brought them to the battell, for this purpoſe; if victory happened on their ſide, they

would

would pay their ſouldiers of the ſpoyle of their Enemies, or elſe if their Army were ouerthrowne, then they ſhould be clearely and well diſcharged of the grieuous and dangerous complaint.

4. Some haue cauſed the Cittizens of Cities to receiue ſouldiers into their houſes for to giue vnto them meate, drinke, and lodging, and to giue wages vnto the ſame ſouldiers. Thus did *Anthony de Leua* at *Millan*.

This was he that forbad all his Cittizens for to eate any bread but onely ſuch as ſhould bee bought of him: For which purpoſe he appointed in euery ſtreete certaine houſes where bread ſhould be ſold, at what price he luſted, and none durſt do the contrary. By which kinde of means he got into his hands all ſuch kinde of money as any Citizen of *Millan* had in his Cheſts, or elſe could make or reſerue by any meanes or wayes; with which he payd his ſouldiers. This was his way, but ſome haue found other wayes beſides theſe.

5. Some Generals haue gaged all their plate and Iewels vnto rich monyed men, to pay their ſouldiers. Wayes to get money to pay Souldiers,

6. Some Kings haue borrowed all the Iewels and ornaments of certaine great Ladies or Eſtates, which were their friends and kinſmen, and haue pawned the ſame to Vſurers for to pay their ſouldiers. Charles the 8. of France.

7. Borrow largely of your Confederates money, who ſeeketh your ſociety in his warres: for his ſpeciall purpoſe: The *French* King *Charles* the 8. could do this paſſing well.

8. Seeke of ſuch a Confederate any other ayde or furniture for your warres, which furniture can

ſtay your laying out of much expence.

9. Seeme (to ſuch a Confederate) to deferre your warres that you may the better wring forth of him greater ſummes. It may bee he may proue like *Lodowicke Sforza* Duke of *Millan*.

This Duke, ſeeing *Charles* the eight make no haſte to inuade *Naples* according vnto promiſe, becauſe *Lodowicke* was to worke a feate by *Charles* his comming, which otherwiſe hee was very hardly to do; he ſent his ſonne in Law with a braue Captaine into *France* vnto the King, offering him money, ſhippes, horſemen, and many other things of great importance, which the King accepted, and for that cauſe before did ſtay the warre. Thus much of this, which ſhall ſuffice for the wayes of getting of money to pay ſouldiers, and likewiſe for victualling your Army. I will now ſhew the wayes by which you may finde out your Enemies purpoſes, Trapps, and Stratagems. To doe which, well obſerue theſe precepts.

Waies to finde out the Enemies purpoſes Traps, and Stratagems.

1. Firſt, you are to ſuſpect vehemently, or elſe to feare, how your Enemy hath an invention by ſome ſubtiltie or politique ſtratagem, or inuention, or elſe ſome crafty deceite or wile to entrap, beguile, or ouerthrow your Army.

2. Next for ſuch intents or purpoſes, you ſhould entertaine very good and ſundry eſpialls, who by all meanes are to be very attentiue, inquiſitiue, curious, liberall, ſuſpitious, and bold.

3. Which eſpecially ſhould remaine or abide neer the Court of your Enemy, or elſe neere vnto the Army of your Enemies, or in ſome friends Country of your Enemies, or neere ſome neighbour of your

Enemies,

Enemies, or in the way of your Enemies, or elſe a Common Trauellor, or elſe a Student in the Land of the Enemies, or a ſubiect of reputation in the Land of your Enemies, or elſe a Merchant or common ſeller of wares, or a Barber, or a Victualler in your Enemies Country.

5 Which kinde of eſpialls, you are neuer to truſt throughly, but euer to bee iealous of them, and to weigh and conferre their reports with the reports of other eſpialls, and with likely-hoods, oppertunities, and reaſons.

Haue eſpialls continually, if it be poſſible, in your Enemies Army.

The Langraue, *with other Captaines of the Germans, (againſt the Emperour* Charles *the firſt by name) had in* Charles *his Army* 200. *good Eſpials, whereby he almoſt euery houre had certaine knowledge what was done or ſaid in* Charles *his Campe or Tents.*

Charles the firſt Emperour lacked good Eſpials, for which cauſe he left many things vndone, which had beene for his ſingular profit, if hee had knowne of ſuch occaſions.

Therefore prouide you good Eſpialls; which Eſpials are ſo neceſſary in the wars as any thing elſe: for by them you ſhall vnderſtand how your Enemie will fight, what hee will doe againſt your Army, Marching, Fighting, or Flying. Which motions, (or rather principall heads of the Art of warre) ſhall be handled in the foure next Chapters following.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

How a Commander or Generall ſhould order his March, both by day and night for the ſaftie of his Army: How paſſe Woodes, Hills, and Riuers, beſet or not beſet with Enemies. With many other neceſſary circumſtances appertaining to Marches.

I Am now to enter by degrees vpon theſe foure principall heads of the Art of warre: namely, Marching, Embattelling, Fighting, and Flying from an Enemie. All which I will deliuer with as good method, plainneſſe, and breuitie as I can. I am to begin with Marching: wherein I pray obſerue my method and order; which ſhall be, firſt by precept to preſcribe it: Then by Example to approue it; Example being the life of precept. I begin.

Precepts for Marching.

1. In Marching you muſt bee very miſtruſtfull of your Enemie, leſt he entrap you with Ambuſhes.

2. You muſt therefore appoint ſome to march before to diſcouer ſuſpected places; as Woodes, Mountaines, Foreſts, Rockes, Banckes of Riuers, Caues, Hills, hollow and deepe wayes. The moſt of which are rough and intricate, and ſcarce paſſable for the heauy Armed and horſe.

3. The fitteſt for this ſeruice are your Musket-

teers;

teers: I, and your Dragons to ioyne with them, for they may alight from their Horſes and ſerue on foot.

4. You muſt march ſometimes in one forme, ſometimes in another, according to the place and occaſion offered. Example.

Alexander at the Riuer *Granicus* marched with his horſe foremoſt to paſſe the Riuer, and to aſſaile the *Perſians*, who had oppoſed their Horſe againſt him on the bankes.

5. Marching through the ſtreights to fight the battaile of *Iſſos*, he marched with his Horſe behinde his Foot, becauſe he was vncertaine how neere the Enemy lay, and was loath to put them to hazzard before they had libertie of ground to order themſelues, and might haue aſſiſtance of the Foot. At the Riuer of *Iſter* hee did the like; for hauing paſt the Riuer, hee marched through a Corne field, and therefore ſo marſhalled them for feare of an Ambuſh. Otherwiſe it was his cuſtome in marching (as it is the manner alſo at this day) to diſpoſe his Horſe halfe behinde, and halfe before: the Carriage in the midſt, or otherwiſe.

But how to March properly both by day and by night, with your Carriage truely placed, and euery thing rightly ordered, is a point worthy to be taken notice of: Briefely thus.

Being to March in the day, obſerue the manner of March now in vſe.

7. Let ſome Dragons and Musketteers march before to repreſſe the Enemies incurſions, and to ſearch Woods and Forreſts for Ambuſhes, and to ſurpriſe ſtraight Wayes, Bridges and Foords. Send after them your Pyoneers to mend the wayes, to cut the woods that are in the way, leaſt by bad way the Army be tyred.

8. Let the Foot of the Vantguard (or right wing) follow, euery battalion thereof in order, hauing halfe the horſe of the Army before them, and all their baggage and Carriage behinde them.

9. After let the battalions of the battell follow with all their baggage and carriage in the Reare, as the former. Let the battalions of the Reareward (or left wing) follow, with all their baggage or carriage behinde them. Let euery one of the battalions haue their ſhoot before and behinde. And let the remainder of your Horſe bring vp the Reare. As for your Ordnance, diſtribute that (as your Carriage) both behinde the Vantgard, the battell, and the Rereward; the better to ſerue againſt all attempts.

10. At night, quarter the Battalions of the Vantgard all in one place; thoſe of the Battell all in another; and thoſe of the Reareward all by themſelues, but not too farre a ſunder for feare of danger.

11. In the morning being to diſlodge: Firſt ſhoot off one peece of Ordnance, a little after that another, and ſo a third in his time. Shooting the firſt, the Army takes notice you will diſlodge; therefore they truſſe vp their baggage and load it. Shooting the ſecond, they take vp their Armes and fall into ranke: ſhooting the third, they ſet forward to march. Thus Graue *Maurice* did diſlodge his Souldiers. *Veſpatian* did it by the ſound of a Trumpet (as *Ioſephus* doth report) in the third Booke of his Antiquities, Chap. 3.

12. Being to march in the night obſerue the *Grecian* order.

Send your baggage and carriage before with a ſufficient guard. Then follow, firſt with your Pikemen, then with your light Armed (being Musketteers;) next

with

with all your Horſe in the reare; the better by breake of day to come all together into one place, as ought to be. This way your Army in the night is eaſily kept together, and is ſooneſt eſpied if it breake.

13. Being to inuade an Enemies Countrie, march with your Carriage in the Reare. When you doe diſmarch from an Enemies Countrie, let your Carriage be in the Front, vnleſſe great ſtore of Enemies be ſuſpected to intercept it; then you muſt place it in the midſt.

14. Now in fight you may diſpoſe of it fiue manner of wayes; either before the Army, or behinde, or on the one ſlanke, or on the other, or in the midſt. Before the Army, when you feare to be charged behinde: behinde the Army, when you lead towards the Enemy: when you feare to be charged in Flanke, on the contrary ſide: in the midſt, when a hollow battell is needfull and fit. This laſt was practiſed by Sr *Horatio Vere* in the *Pallatinate*, and by the *Græcians* (as *Zenophon* doth record in his third booke of the Aſcent of *Cyrus*.

15. Being to march through a wood obſerue *Zenophons* counſell. Let your Foot and Horſe in order ſingle themſelues as the way fals out, and you ſhall make your paſſage the more ſecure and eaſie: *Zenophon* did thus, as you may read in his ſixt book of the Aſcent of *Cyrus*.

16. It were not amiſſe to haue ſome Musketeers to march on the ſides of the Wood, to ſecure the reſt within.

17. If your Enemy be in a Wood, Fenne, Hill, Fort, Towne, or other place of ſtrength, that admitteth no acceſſe, ſend your Musketteers to ſhew themſelues, and with a brauado to toule him out of his aduantage, and bring him into the field, where he may the more eaſily

How to toule an enemy out of a wood.

be dealt withall: with theſe Musketteers ſend ſome Horſe to ſet vpon him, if he dare to venture forth. Example.

Alexander leading his Army againſt the Tribals that had hid themſelues in a wood, commanded his Archers and ſlingers to run out and ſhoot, and ſling among the *Barbarians*, to ſee if he could toule them into the plaine. The Archers and ſlingers ſpared not to let flye, and the Tribals being wounded with arrows, threw themſelues out of the wood with all ſpeed, to fall vpon the vnarmed Archers. Then *Alexander* with his Horſe preſently charged them, and being ouerborne by the Horſe they fled through the Wood to the Riuer.

18. *Alexander* whenſoeuer he was to vſe expedition, marched away with the Horſe and light armed, leauing the Armed to come after. The Armed are for a firme and ſtedfaſt fight, not for Concurſions.

19. Being then forſome farre, yet ſodaine attempt, leaue your Pikemen behinde, and march away with your Horſe and Musketeers: for when celeritie is requiſite, who ſo fit to be imployed, as they who haue nothing to hinder their ſpeed.

20. Being to march againſt an Enemy in his owne Countrie, giue the word to come to ſuch a *Prouince*, but Inuade another: by this you ſhall deceiue your Enemy.

Plutarch in the life of *Ageſilaus*. Example.

Ageſilaus to deceiue *Tiſaphernes*, made countenance as though he would firſt inuade *Caria*; whereupon *Tiſaphernes* gathered all his power together; but *Ageſilaus* on a ſodaine rerurned backe againe, and entred into *Phrygia*., tooke there many Cities, and won great ſpoile.

21. Many Generals beſides *Ageſilaus* haue done the like, then be not you careleſſe of it; for by ſuch a plot the Enemy ſome other time may perchance be drawne

to deceiue himſelfe. Example.

Ageſilaus vpon another time gaue out that he would enter *Lydia*, not meaning to deceiue *Tiſaphernes* againe, but *Tiſaphernes* deceiued himſelf, and thought he would haue inuaded *Caria*, a woodie Countrey very ill for horſemen, in which he was the weaker: but *Ageſilaus* tooke the champion Countrey of *Lydia* contrary to his expectation, ſo that *Tiſaphernes* was inforced to come with all the ſpeed that might be to the reſcue thereof: therefore leauing all his Foot behinde him, he came ſtealing vpon them with his Horſe: *Ageſilaus* vnderſtanding by his men that *Tiſaphernes* was come (and had made ſome ſlaughter of ſuch as were found ſtragling abroad out of order) imagined with himſelfe that the footmen of his Enemies could not yet be arriued, therefore with all ſpeed he thruſt in among the horſemen (which he had) his light armed footmen, and commanded them ſtraight to charge the Enemy, whilſt he cauſed the heauy armed men to follow at their heeles, as they did: but *Tiſaphernes* men fled vpon it immediately, and *Ageſilaus* men luſtily followed the chaſe, tooke his Campe, and made a great ſlaughter of them that fled.

22. Being in an Enemies Countrie, march in battell array, and let your Pyoners worke the harder, for a long march here is dangerous. Send Horſe and Musketeers a good way before, to ſearch the hils, and to ſurpriſe them from the Enemy.

23. In marching betweene Mountaines and Hils, ſee that your Vantgard ſuccour your Rereward, your Rereward the Vantgard, if your Enemies goe about to intercept or moleſt you marching.

Zenophon and *Cheriſophus* did thus againſt the *Gardu-chans*: Obſerue the manner.

The *Carduchans* by fighting took the ſtreights which lay in their way, and indeauoured to hinder and ſhut vp their march: but when they oppoſed againſt the Vant, *Zenophon* from the Reare aſcending the Mountaines, and gaining the vpper ground, remoued all the impediments the Enemy could caſt vpon the way: when againſt the Reare, *Cheriſophus* aſcending vp tooke the vpper ground likewiſe, and freed the way from them that came behinde. So they alwayes ſuccoured, and had mutuall care one of another.

How to paſſe Riuers.

24. Lighting in your March vpon deepe and impaſſible Riuers, and hauing no Boats (to make Bridges) to waffe you ouer; marching further to the heads of the Riuers, you may goe ouer without wetting your knees: *Zenophon* in the third Booke of the Aſcent of *Cyrus*.

25. Being come to ſome paſſable Riuer, where the currant runnes exceeding ſtrong; cauſe your Horſe to breake the waters, and then let your Foot march ouer, but ſheltered on each ſide with the Horſe.

26. If the currant be ouer bigge, ſo that you cannot waide ouer; cut the ſame Riuer in diuers places, and turne it into the landward with other currants, and you may paſſe ouer with eaſe.

27. Being to paſſe a great Riuer where the Enemy on the bankes ſtands to intercept your paſſage; to withdraw him from thence (and to deceiue him) ſeeme to leaue the attempt, and march away; then hauing left ſome behinde you to make a Bridge (vnknowne to the Enemy) returne when you ſee your time, and paſſe your men ouer with eaſe. Example.

Cæſar hauing his Army on a banke of a Riuer in *France* and his paſſage being let of *Vergintorige* a Frenchman,

the

the which on the other side of the Riuer, had his men, marched many daies along the Riuer, and the like did the Enemy: wherefore *Cæsar* encamping in a woodie place, apt to hide men, he tooke out of euery Legion 3. Cohorts, and made them to tarry in the same place, commanding them that so soone as hee was departed, they should cast ouer a bridge, and fortifie it, & hee and his other men followed on the way: Wherefore *Vergintorige* seeing the number of the Legions, thinking that there was not left any part of them behinde, followed also his way. But *Cæsar* when hee supposed the bridge was made, turned backward, & finding all things in order, passed the Riuer without difficultie.

In marching, to auoyd contention about place; let euery Nation haue his honour of place: That which had the Vantgard this day, must haue the Reareward the next day; and so of all the rest by turnes. Thus much for Marching.

CHAP. III.

How a Commander or Generall, should order his Battells, and how behaue himselfe in the time of Fight, and after the Battell lost.

THe substance of the Art Military doth subsist in this: How to order your Battell, and how to behaue your selfe in the time of Fight, and after the Battell lost: To do which, obserue these particular precepts, and you will be enabled to doe accordingly. I begin with

with the ordering of your battels.

Precepts for the ordering of your Battels.

1. You are to chuſe your place both for Rainging of your battels before fight, and in the fight of the battell, that the ſame place be able to containe your whole Army without diſturbance.

2. Next in ordering your battels, you muſt conſider what dangers are likely, or elſe may happen by cauſualtie or fortune, and to prouide for remedies by your order beforehand.

3. Likewiſe you are to conſider, that you ought not to order your battels in all caſes and reſpects alike, but very diuerſly as your caſe ſhall require. For you are to order your battels according, partly vnto the nature of the ground, partly vnto the quantity, quality, or regard of your Enemies Army, and partly vnto ſuch reſpect as is fitteſt againſt ſuch orders or battels of your Enemies beſt knowne to your ſelfe for your beſt aduantage.

4. You are to order your Army into conuenient parts, and to appoint euery one his place, number, and action.

5. You are to order your battels, that no part of your Army be any diſturbance to any part of your battels.

6. Your are to chuſe your place, and to order your Army ſo, that your Enemies cannot compaſſe you either with their horſemen, or with their ſhoot, great or ſmall, or otherwiſe to your hurt.

7. You are with diſcretion to learne and know the equality and inequality of the number of your Enemies Army with your owne Army. For you can neuer moſt aptly order your Army in iuſt battels, for to be ordered according to diſcipline of warre, before you know and conſider throughly, the nature, force, and weakeneſſe of either of your Armies.

8. Alſo

8. Alſo you are to conſider, how you may take any aduantage vpon any orders, prouiſions, or actions; of your Enemies preſent order, weakeneſſe, or ſtrength.

9. Conſider alſo what kindes of aduantages the times of the yeare or the day affordeth, which can bee had by your Enemies or your ſelfe, or elſe of the Ayre, or elſe of Tempeſts paſt or preſent.

10. Further conſider which things firſt are poſſible or may be; then which are likely; next which are apparant before your eyes eaſie to bee knowne or to bee prouided for.

11. Which well knowne and conſidered, you are then to order your battels, to take your ground, for to plant your ordnance, to auoyd your dangers, to take your aduantages, for to worke your ſtratagems alſo for your moſt comfort, and ſo to fight accordingly. But how to order your battels, and ſo to fight accordingly, is to bee diſcuſſed of more largely; for therein is the chiefe ſubſtance of the Art Military, in which ſome Generals haue beene more expert then others.

Excellent Generals (of old) commonly did vſe to ordaine of footmen apt for to fight, three great battels; a *Vantgard*, a *Battell*, and a *Rearward*; and two wings of their horſemen: And when they came to fight, they did ſet them for the moſt part in an euen front: The Battell in the midſt; on the right hand the Vantgard, which was called the right winge; on the left the Reareward, which was called the left winge. Their order we doe in a manner follow: For wee haue Vantgard, Battell, and Reareward, which wee place in Front as they did; onely we differ in the kinde of Embattailing. By kinde of Embattailing, I meane not bils, & bowes; but groſſe Bodies: For they parted their Army into three parts,

and Embattailed them into three groſſe Bodies. Wee diuide our Army into three parts, but not into ſuch groſſe Bodies; as for example, Say wee haue 12000. Foot, and 4000. Horſe; if we bring them into one front without ſeconds, we do thus.

In our Vantgard, or right winge, we put 3000. men, diuiding them into three battalions, ſometimes into more, as we ſee occaſion. In our Battell wee put 6000. men diuiding them into three battalions, euery one containing 2000. a piece, for the battalions in the Battell, muſt exceede thoſe in the wings.

In our Reareward or left winge, we put 3000. men, diuiding them into as many battalions, with as many men in either of them, as was to bee in the Vantgard aboue mentioned. Our horſe we place halfe in the righ-winge, and halfe in the left winge, the ordinary place for horſe. For proofe of this, looke into the ordinary practiſe of the *Netherlands*, and you ſhall ſee them ſometimes to put two Regiments into one battalion, ſometimes but one, and ſometimes they will make two battalions of one Regiment. Wee as they are not tyed to any certaine number, but may vary as we ſee occaſions.

Occaſions are produced by the Enemy, by the ground, by our ſelues to our beſt aduantage, and therefore we do accordingly. If our number bee more, wee haue the more battalions; if leſſe, the fewer, vnleſſe ſome pollicie be vſed.

Some Generals haue Martialed their Army onely into one Battell, ſome into two, ſome into three, ſome into foure, ſome into fiue, ſome into ſix, and ſome into nine.

The *Venetians* at the battell of *Taro*, did martiall their Army into nine battalions; whereof three was to fight

fight with the Enemy, other three to bee aide to the other three fighting, and the other three was appointed for sundry other purposes and effects.

King *Ferdenand*, besides his ordinary battalions, had another standing aloofe behinde his other battailes, for to take aduantage, or else to helpe in necessitie as occasion serued; which were light horsemen.

The Earle of *Surry*, at the battell of *Sloddon*, had likewise besides his ordinary Battels, one battell of light horsemen, with which hee discomfitted *Iames* (the fourth) King of *Scots*.

Iames King of *Scots*, at the same battell of *Sloddon*, did martiall his Army into six battailes, without horse reliefe, or seconds, which lost him the field. For the *English* with their horse (when the King had the better) would presently giue vpon his Flanks, so snatcht the victory out of his hands, hauing neither Horse nor seconds to recouer it.

The *Argonians*, haue diuided their Army into fiue Battels; which battels in forme of straight or direct hornes, were extended from the great battell or midleward. But these were partly Horse and Foote.

The *Heluetians*, haue martialed their Army into three battels, without Horse or seconds; sometimes into one battell onely of footmen, which was their vsuall forme by custome. But not to be imitated.

The *Spaniard*, haue martialed their Army into two battels; one of footmen in one winge, and another of horsemen in another winge, all in an euen Front. Now they do otherwise.

The Ancient *Romanes*, haue martialed their Armed foote into three Battels. The first subsisting of the *Hastatij*, the second of the *Principes*, the third of the

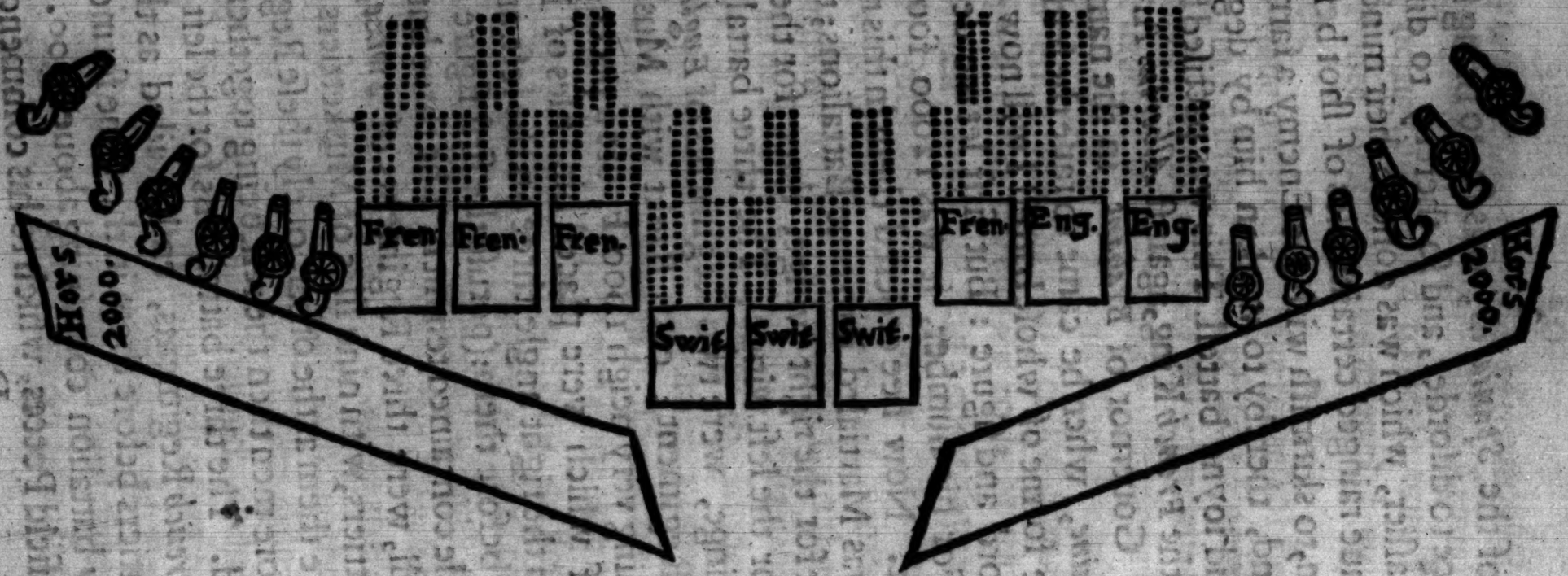
Triarij: with *Velites* to either of them, and Horſe in the winges. How their *Velites* (light Armed men) were placed, being too weake to deale with Horſemen, or armed Foote (without aduantage) I will ſhew you hereafter.

Some haue ordered a weake battell of Foot or horſemen, againſt a ſtrong battell of their Enemies Foote or Horſemen, thereby to bring their Enemies ſtrength into ſome ſtratagem, which was wiſely done by the great Captaine *Gonſaluo*, againſt the *Frenchmen*. This *Gonſaluo* ſent a noble *Spaniard* called *Mondotius*, againſt the Generall of the *Frenchmen* to fight with his Reareward; which *Mondotius*, had a company of light horſemen for to inuade the Reare of the *Frenchmen*, and with him likewiſe went two Cohorts of Calliuer-ſhot, which kept company in the front almoſt with them, being extended as in two ſpred winges. *Mondotius* horſe left theſe ſhot, and inuaded freſhly the hindermoſt of the *French*. The *French* barbed horſemen, with fury ſet vpon *Mondotius* light horſemen: *Mondotius* light horſemen retired as though they were not able to encounter the barbed Horſemen: thus flying, cauſed the barbed horſemen to perſue out of order: Then the Calliuer-ſhot keeping aloofe off (about a furlong) and in forme of a halfe Moone, ſhot of vpon the *French* barbed horſmen, before & on the Flanks. *Gonſaluo* thereupon ſent a company of his barbed horſemen to the aide of his light horſemen flying, & his Calliuers fighting: Thereupon his light horſemen returned, and ioyned with their owne barbed horſemen that came for aide, and both of them in order, did ſet vpon the *Frenchmen* out of order; the ſhot continuing on both ſides, and backes as before. Which kinde of order (you ſee) and flying,

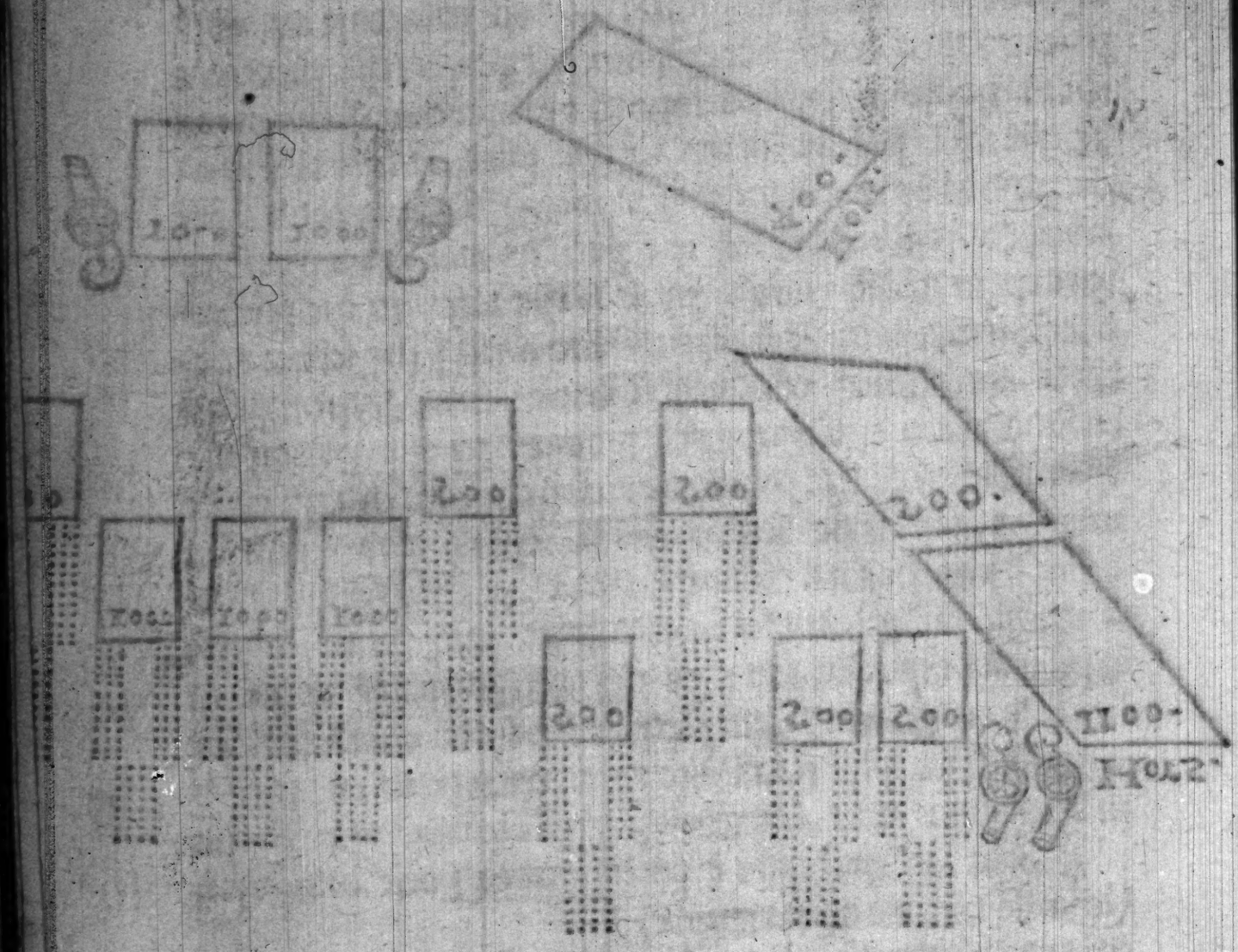
and ayde of the *Spaniards*, was for to bring first such *French* force to disorder, and so thereby to discomfort them the easlier, which was done to their mindes.

Some haue rainged certaine files of shot before euery battalion, to skirmish with the Enemy a farre off, and neere at hand, thereby to weaken him by degrees, before they did ioyne battell. This was practised by *Henry* the fourth the *French* King, against *Albertus* Arch Duke of *Austria*, Gouernor of *Brabant*, in the name of the King of *Spaine*, when he came to raise the seidge at *Amens*. The forme of whose battell I will now describe both by word and figure: But first let me declare his number. For his number, it was 12000. foote, and 4000. Horse. Now hee ordered them in this manner: His foote was Martialed into nine Battalions; three of which were for the right winge, three for the battell, and three for the left winge; The three battalions on the right winge, were two Regiments of *English*, and one *French* Regiment; each flankt with Musketiers, and containing very neigh 1000. Foote a peece; before euery one of which were placed nine files of Musketiers; three in the right angle, three on the left, and three in the midst before them: (peruse the first figure following,) euery file contained ten men. The three battalions for the Battell, were three Regiments of *Swize*, flankt with Musketiers, with nine files of Musketiers a peece placed before them as the other, onely these Regiments contained more men then the rest, being together aboue fiue thousand. The three battalions for the left winge, were three *French* Regiments, embattailed as the rest, with Musketiers before them in the same forme as the other; euery battalion containing aboue 1000. The King had 12. field Peeces, which to his commendations

The forme of the *French* Kings battell, containing 12000. Foote, and 4000. Horse.



The Horse should haue beene higher placed, and more inclining to the three vppermost field Peeces.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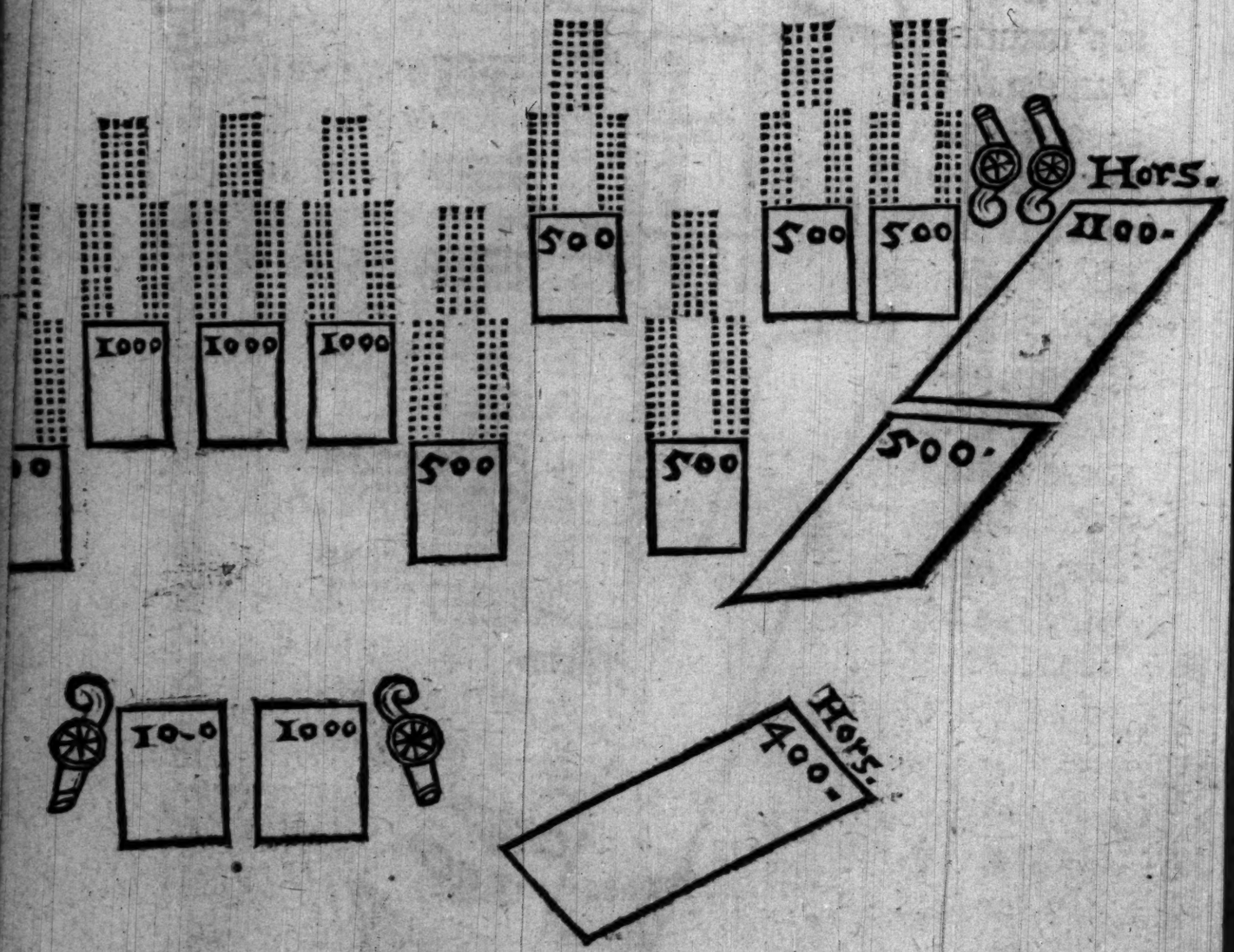
n with Seconds, and Ayds for
ntaining 12000. Foote, and 4000.
nance on the Hils, Reare & Flanks.



he p[illegible]ted Souldier like; Three foreright, three flankwiſe, ſix on either winge to annoy the Enemy, both in front and flancke. His Horſe was raunged without theſe, not forthright, but obliquewiſe, to encompaſſe the Enemy; being in number 4000. in each winge 2000. two hundered in Front, and 10. in depth; that the one halfe of the winge might giue the charge, the other bee their ſeconds. Behinde the King were his Trenches, guarded with 3000. Foote to defend him from the ſallies of the Towne, therefore the King needed no ſeconds at all. But if you would ſee 12000. Foote, and 4000. Horſe, embattailed both with ſeconds and aydes for all attempts, peruſe the ſecond Figure going before, (ioyned to that of the Kings.)

Where you ſhall ſee 15. battalions of Foot, martialed in a manner after the *French* Kings forme, viz. In the Vantgard or right wing, are three battalions of 500. a peece, Flanckt with Muskettiers; before euery one of which are raunged ten files of Muskettiers; three in the right angle, three in the left, and foure in the midſt iuſt before them; euery file containing ten men, which ſhot are to make their way through the interuals of the battalions in the Reare of all, there to giue vpon the Enemies Flanks. In the Battell are three battalions, containing 3000. men, (a thouſand a peece) flankt with Muskettiers, and with Muskettiers before them in the ſame faſhion as the reſt. In the Reareward (or left winge) of the battell, are likewiſe three battalions of 500. a peece, Embattailed as the reſt, with Muskettiers before them, in the ſame forme as the other: Behinde theſe battalions (for ſeconds) are foure battalions of 500. a peece, ſtanding againſt the Interuals of their oppoſite battalions; which Interuals are 200.

foote

foote broad, that the foure battalions may the better passe through them. These foure battaliions haue shot before them as the former, which with the rest may march forth to skirmish with the Enemie; or stand still to second them vpon their retreate, before the Battels ioyne: after being in the Reare to giue vpon your Enemies flanks as the other. The rest of the battalions are in Front but twelue foote distance one from another, and at three foote order.

The diuisions of Muskettiers are allowed six foote, that they may the better fall through, hauing giuen fire.

In the Reare of all are two battalions, of a thousand a peece, standing iust behinde the three battalions of the Battell, about a furlong of. On the Flanks of these are 800, Horse, 400. in each flanke, oblique wise, the better to start forth and inuiron the Enemy. In like manner are the Horse martialed in the outward flanks of the rest, but in greater numbers. peruse the Figure.

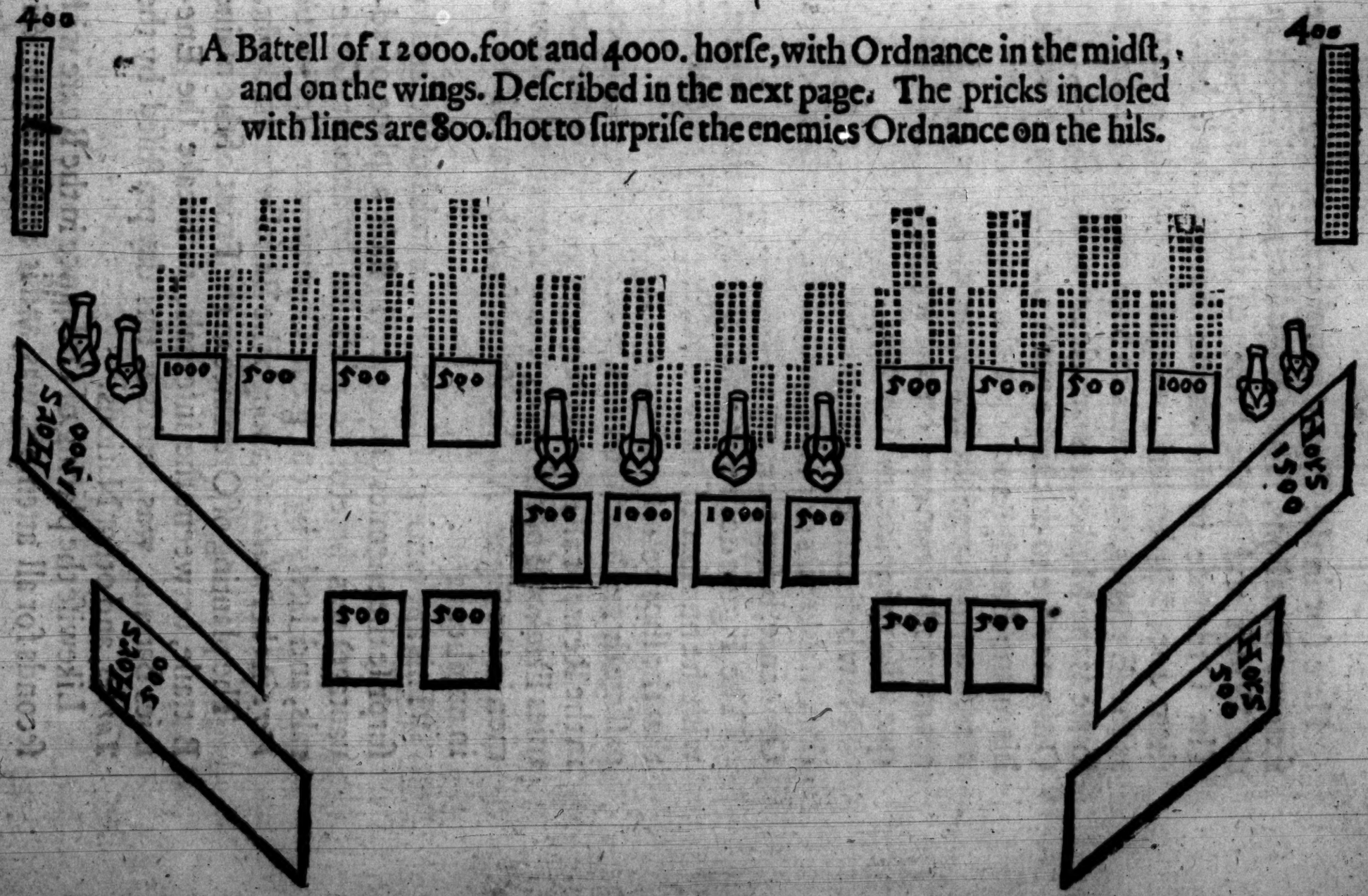
By the winges of these two battalions are two field Peeces ready turned and bent to the Reare, to discharge vpon the Enemy, if he should with Horse or Foote giue vpon that part; if not, then these field Peeces may bee with ease brought from thence to some other place to annoy him other wayes.

As for the rest of the Ordance, I haue planted them vpon two Hils opposite against the Enemies flanks, thereby to distresse him. And for the better performance of this, I haue planted 700. Muskettiers to guard them; and will ayde them with more if neede be.

Now against this Battell hauing Ordnance in the Reare, and on the Hils, to distresse the Enemies Flanks, I oppose this Battell following.

Here

A Battell of 12000. foot and 4000. horſe, with Ordnance in the midſt, and on the wings. Deſcribed in the next page. The pricks incloſed with lines are 800. ſhot to ſurpriſe the enemies Ordnance on the hils.



Here (or in the Figure going before) you ſee are ſixteene Battalions. The Ordnance planted both in the Wings and in the Front of the maine Battell. The Ordnance in the maine Battell, hath before them 400. Muskettiers, ranged in the ſame forme as the Enemies, the better to hide the deceit: for ſo ſoone as the Muskettiers are cleare of the Battell, the Ordnance are to diſcharge vpon the Enemy to breake his maine Battell; and then the other Battels are to march on to charge the Enemy in diſorder: the Horſe are martialled outward on the wings, and ſtand oblique wiſe to inuiron the Enemy.

Now before the Horſe giue the charge, eight hundred Muskettiers doe ſallie forth to ſurpriſe the Enemies Ordnance, being planting on the hils.

The Figure doth demonſtrate it as plaine as can be, with the number of euery battalion; onely take notice that the ſhot before euery battalion are to make their paſſage through the interuals, and ſides of the battailes, in the Reare of all; from thence to giue vpon the Enemies Flankes, if occaſion be, otherwiſe to aide their own men in the Fight. All the ſhot before the battalions are in number 1200.

This appointing of ſhot for to march before, and to ſurpriſe the enemies Ordnance (in ſuch a place of aduantage) was heretofore practiſed by ancient Generals, and lately by our great Commander Sir *Horatio Vere* in the *Palatinate*, though the Battel were vnfought.

The planting of Ordnance in the Front of the maine Battaile, betweene the interuals, to breake the Enemies Battalia, was, and is at this day practiſed by the *Turkes*, and other Nations.

Likewiſe the placing of Ordnance in the Reare with ſeconds for all attempts, was, and is at this day practi-

ſed

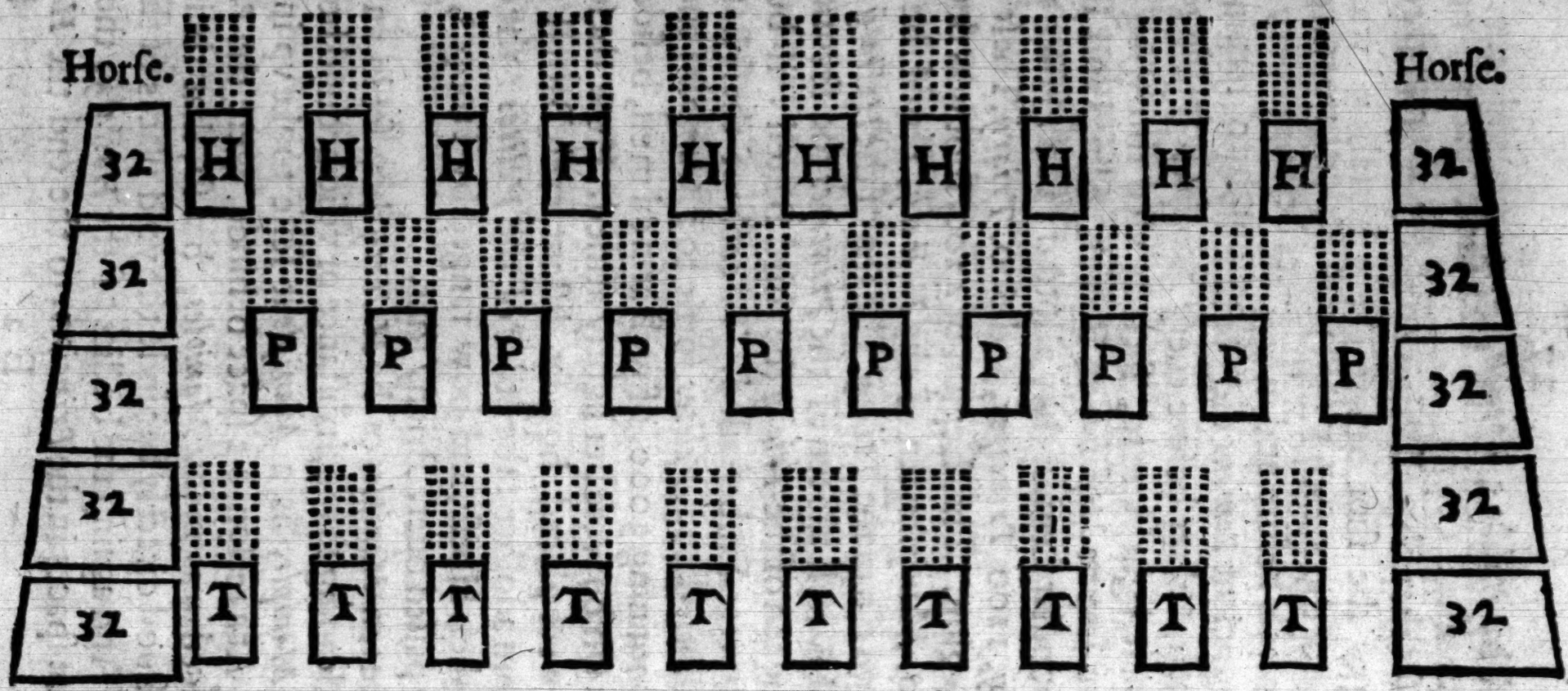
sed both by *Italians*, *French*, *Germanes*, and other Generals besides.

You see then that all this is no crotchet of mine (as the pacing of the shot before euery battalion was no crotchet of the *French* Kings) but the vsuall custome of all Generals before and in his time.

The ancient *Romans* did continually obserue it in placing their *Velites* before euery *Maniple*. Their *Velites* were their light Armed, such as vsed throwing weapons (in Latine *Missilia*) as Bowes, Slings and Darts. To a popular Legion they allotted 1200. *Velites*. 1200. *Hastatij*, 1200. *Principes*, and 600. *Triarij*. These made vp a Legion. This Legion of 4200. foot was deuided into 30. *Maniples*; ten of the *Hastatij*, ten of the *Principes*, and ten of the *Triarij*. The ten of the *Hastatij* made the first Battell, the ten of the *Principes* the second Battell, the ten of the *Triarij* the third Battell: if but one Legion were Embattailed. To each of these Battailes were allotted 400. *Velites*, fortie to a *Maniple*: the Battels containing 3000. of well armed men, besides the *Velites* which were but lightly armed. How these *Maniples* were placed: how far distant each Battell stood one from another: the order of the *Velites*: the number of their Horse, and how ranged by Troopes, must not be passed ouer. Briefly thus.

Thee ten *Maniples* of the *Hastatij* they set in an euen Front, leauing so much distance or void ground betwixt euery *Maniple*, as a *Maniple* it selfe tooke vp in standing. At a reasonable space behinde, were the *Principes* placed in as many *Maniples*; but so, that their *Maniples* stood directly behinde the void places of the *Hastatij*. And against the bodies of the *Hastatij*, they left likewise spaces in the *Principes*, to the end the *Hastatij*

The Embattaling of a *Romane* Legion; ſhewing you how the Velites were firſt placed, being in number 1200. They are marked with Prickes, being fiue in ranke, eight in depth, 40. before euery Maniple. The Maniples of the Haſtatij are marked with H. thoſe of the Principes with P. thoſe of the Triarii with T. Fiue Troupes of horſe in the right Wing, fiue in the left, and 32. in a Troupe.



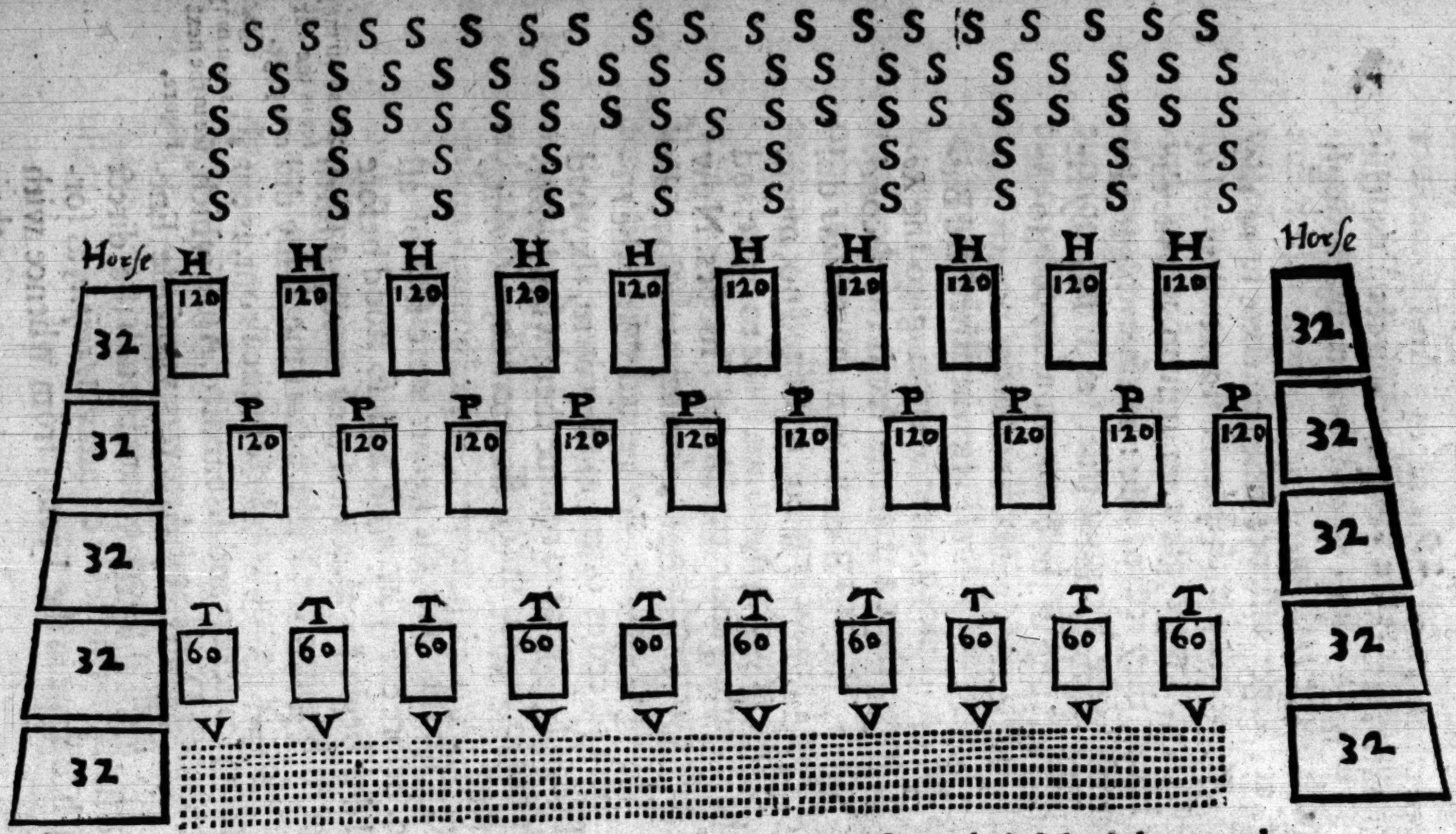
being ouerlaid might retire into these spaces; or else themselues might aduance against the Enemy through the Interuals of the *Hastatij*.

Lastly, at a larger distance behinde these were the *Triarij* set, and deuided with spaces betwixt euery *Maniple*, which spaces were great enough to receiue the *Principes* in case they retired also: but how bigge the crosse interuals were I cannot truely and soundly set downe; rather I beleeue they varied, according to the Forces and will of the Generall. *Polibius* noteth that *Hanibal* in his *Affrican* Battell remoued the third Battell (for so he had diuided them according to the *Roman* fashion) more then a furlong from the second. And although I dare not affirme that the *Romans* did the like, yet may I probably guesse it differed not much, because they had neede to haue such space to retire, and to auoid the mingling and confusion of Troopes. Now the direct waies were indifferent, sometimes of one distance, sometimes of another, as vse required: if the *Velites* were there placed as often as they were, they had neede be broad, so large as to receiue them with the *Maniples*; yet not so large as the crosse interuals, of which I haue spoke.

In the Crosse Interuals the *Velites* were first of all placed, 40. before euery *Maniple*, and so stood before the Battell did begin *: afterward they marched forth all together to beginne the Fight before the Army did ioyne: *they sought a good way before the Front, as our Forlornes doe, scattering and disbandied. After which, hauing spent their Darts and Arrowes vpon the Enemies, they retired in good order through the direct wayes, and stood in the Reare of euery *Maniple*, as formerly they had done in the Front; from whence with their

*As you may see in the former page.

*As you may see in the next Figure.



The manner of the Velites fight dismarching from their Maniples, marked with S. with their retreat in the Reare of all behinde the Triarii, marked with V. and prickes.

their missiue weapons they annoyed the Enemy from thence ouer their owne mens heads: And sometimes were remoued from this station, to assaile the Enemy in Reare and Flankes. This remoue was through the direct wayes of the *Maniples* of the *Triarij* into the Reare of all; for by the crosse wayes they could not passe, by reason the Horse were ranged in the sides thereof.

The Horse of this Legion were in number 320. diuided into ten troopes, 32. in a troope: fiue troopes placed on the right wing, fiue on the left wing, oblique wise, withall closing in the Front, and opening in the Reare, like this letter Λ put downewards.

The manner of the *Velites* fight with their Retreat into the Reare of all behinde the *Triarij* is in the former page figured to the life. With the station of the Horse on the Flanks, to saue the Battell from inuironing, and to charge the Enemy in the Flanke, if the Enemy gaue the charge with his Horse in the Front.

I with *Iustus Lipsius* doe admire the *Romane* Embattailing, and will affirme as much as hee, that if this ancient discipline were ioyned with these our new found Armes, the old and new world would be subiect to one man: for surely if our light Souldiers (so I call shot) were mixt betweene the *Maniples* and before the *Maniples* of the armed, with Interuals and distances for retreat, and that against the Horse and Armed Foot, what Battalia durst assaile, nay, what Battalia could resist vs? For in regard hereof our men should be alwayes fit to charge, fit to retire for a second charge. All which notwithstanding is to be done with long vse and exercise, least they trouble vs in the doing. If any obiect against the *Romans* discipline, because such *Maniples* are not able to cope with great Battaliaes: Let

them

them know, that the *Romans* did make their *Maniples* Cohorts; and their Cohorts were ſometimes 500. ſometimes 600. nay, a thouſand if we beleeue *Vegetius*: and is not this our number when wee Embattaile? and will not you imitate them? well, if you will not, yet follow the diſcipline now in vſe; a diſcipline approued for inſtruction, inſtructing you to doe thus.

1. When your Battalia of Footmen come to ioyne Battaila with your Enemies Footmen, haue a great company of Muskettiers before you to hurt and weaken your aduerſary before you ioyne battell or fight; which ſhot when (they haue wrought their effect muſt haue roome ready open for them to retreat into the Reare; from whence they may be fecht to ſerue againſt the Enemies Flankes. Your Enemies Battalia in ſuch caſe, comming without ſhot before, hath his next remedy in all haſte to ioyne to handy ſtroakes. Your care muſt euer be to auoid confuſion of fight.

Confuſion of fight is to begin before your time, which cauſeth ſuch inconuenience, as is cauſe oftentimes of loſſe: therefore in the beginning of your Fight take great heede that you inuade nor fight confuſedly. Whereas euery part of the Army hath his ordinary time to fight: neither ſuffer any part of your Army to fight with your Euemy in any other faſhion then you appointed him. And for ſuch caſualties and accidents as may happen to you in Battell or Fight, keepe theſe concluſions following in memory and heart, and they will much auaile you in time of neede.

2. If your Horſemen be oppreſſed with your Enemies Horſemen, ſend for ſuccour a ſupply of Musketties, who may ſcattering and out of order, as occaſion ſhall ſerue, ſhoot at the oppreſſors, and vpon occaſion

retire

retire and returne very often.

3. To these you may send a gard of Pikes for rescue, the better to bring them off safe: but if you inuade your Enemy with Muskettiers, with your gard of Pike send some Horse, that both may defend them from inuasion of the Enemies Horsemen.

4. Likewise to giue the Enemy his hands full, follow him with a battalion resolutely, to put all or one of his battalions to rout; and hauing discomfited any one of his Battels, send onely a small or conuenient company to persue the chase, and with the rest inuade quickely some part of his Army fighting with any one of your Battels: This must of necessitie be done; for sundry victories haue beene lost vpon this occasion: that when one Battell hath ouerthrowne his first encountered Enemies Battell, it hath immediately followed the chase, and not holpen his owne fellowes in danger.

Likewise in your first ioyning of Battell, if your foreward gaine the victory, ioyne your other Battels immediatly whilst comfort is on your side, on your Enemies discomfort. This got *Bucoy* the victory at *Prague*.

6. If your Footmen be vehemently oppressed with your Enemies footmen; send your horsemen to inuade the sides of your Enemies, and with them some shot to hold them play: but if you can plant a peece of Ordnance against their flanke, it will much abate their courage.

7. If your Enemies come vpon you vnprouided and vnlooked for, send your Horsemen or shot, to skirmish with them, whilst you intend to make you ready for Battell. Also your Horse may extend themselues into a deepe Heirse battell, for to inuade your Enemies with their more trouble and stay.

8. Or to deceiue your Enemies, march towards them with a company of Horſe, and make ſemblance of fight, as if the whole Army followed. The Enemy at this will ſtand; your battels in the meane time be ſet: you by this may outface the Enemy, and returne againe without fight.

9. Then being in good order, if your occaſion be ſuch, that you would not haue your Enemies vnderſtand of your orders and policies, cauſe you Horſemen to run vp and downe the duſt, to let their ſight. Doe the like if you haue planted and ordered your Army all in ſtratagems.

10. If your Enemies maine battell doe vrge very valiantly your foreward, and his other battell be not ready to helpe, or reſcue, cauſe both your other battels one on the one ſide, and the other on the other ſide, freſhly to inuade your Enemies maine battell; and herein you ſhall doe wiſely, imitating your predeceſſours, the braue *Engliſh*, at the battell of *Poytiers*.

11. If you hauing a ſmall and weake number, and you vnderſtand that your Enemies goe for to diſtreſſe a certaine aide comming to helpe you: where you be ſent after the Enemy to inuade the backes of them when they be fighting with your aide; comming, ſet not you on raſhly vpon your Enemies, before your time appointed; for if you fight with your enemies ſo, being ſtronger, before your aide haue ſet vpon their Front, you fooliſhly caſt away your ſelues, and alſo leaue your aide in danger: and by your vntimely, raſh, and vnwarlike onſet bereaue your ſelues of your aide and helpe. And withall you much comfort your Enemies, who might haue beene diſcomforted; for if you had obſerued your diſcipline and purpoſe, you ſhould haue followed

lowed your Enemy closely, with as little noyse as might be, vntill your Enemies had set vpon your ayde; then in the heat of their fight, you should haue set vpon their backes, before your Enemies were knowing of your comming: which kinde of dealing had beene most hurtfull to your Enemies, commodious to your Ayde, and profitable to your selues; for warlike discipline is, that a weaker company neuer fight with a greater strength, without a speciall aduantage of time, occasion, and place for to helpe you. Also, neuer to breake your aduised determinate purpose, without you be either enforced, either drawne to fight by occasion of some notable accident offered by chance. Accident will happen; for in warres no most certaine rule can be appointed, which is not broken by some meanes at some seuerall times: therefore wait time, and so I proceede to other Councell.

12. If you abound in number, couet to compasse your Enemies, and to distresse them being weake.

13. If your Enemies abound in number, prouide by order, or stratagem, or place, that your Enemies cannot compasse you.

14. Plant your Campe or Army to fight in a very strong ground by nature, and helpe it by Art.

15. Some haue vsed to choose their ground fortified by nature, as *Prosper Colonno.*

16. Some haue no regard of the strength of the place by nature, but choose rather to fortifie all wholly by Art and industry, as the ancient *Romans.*

17. Some seeke places somewhat by nature strong, and by Art and industry make them more stronger. They fortifie themselues as well in Fight as in Campe, which the good Captaines of our time doe vsually.

18. Therefore if you be vnwilling to fight, and your Enemies muſt needes fight with you, by your induſtry make a ditch three foot deepe, and fiue or ſixe foot broad, and caſt the earth towards you; which ditch, if you thinke good, let it be eſpecially in the Front, alſo in the ſides, and on your backes alſo, as *Proſper Colonno* would often doe.

19. Which Ditch, if it haue ſundry places open and free for your Enemies to enter, of no great ſpace, it ſhall encourage them there to enter; where if you prouide ſome ſtratagem againſt them, you doe well. The fitteſt ſtratagem for this occaſion, is to place certaine Companies before the gaps, and certaine Ordnance behinde them to be diſcharged when they open in the midſt.

20. Whereupon, if your Enemies deſiſt, vrge them hardly, onely make a faire ſhew, but proceede no further. For you are not to put your confidence in ſuch weake fortification: nor in the arrogancy of your men to fight; by arrogancy many Armies are ouerthrowne, where by wiſedome many are ſaued. *I preſent you the Figure of ſuch an Intrenched Battell to peruſe*; (in the next page following) *but you may doe as you pleaſe.*

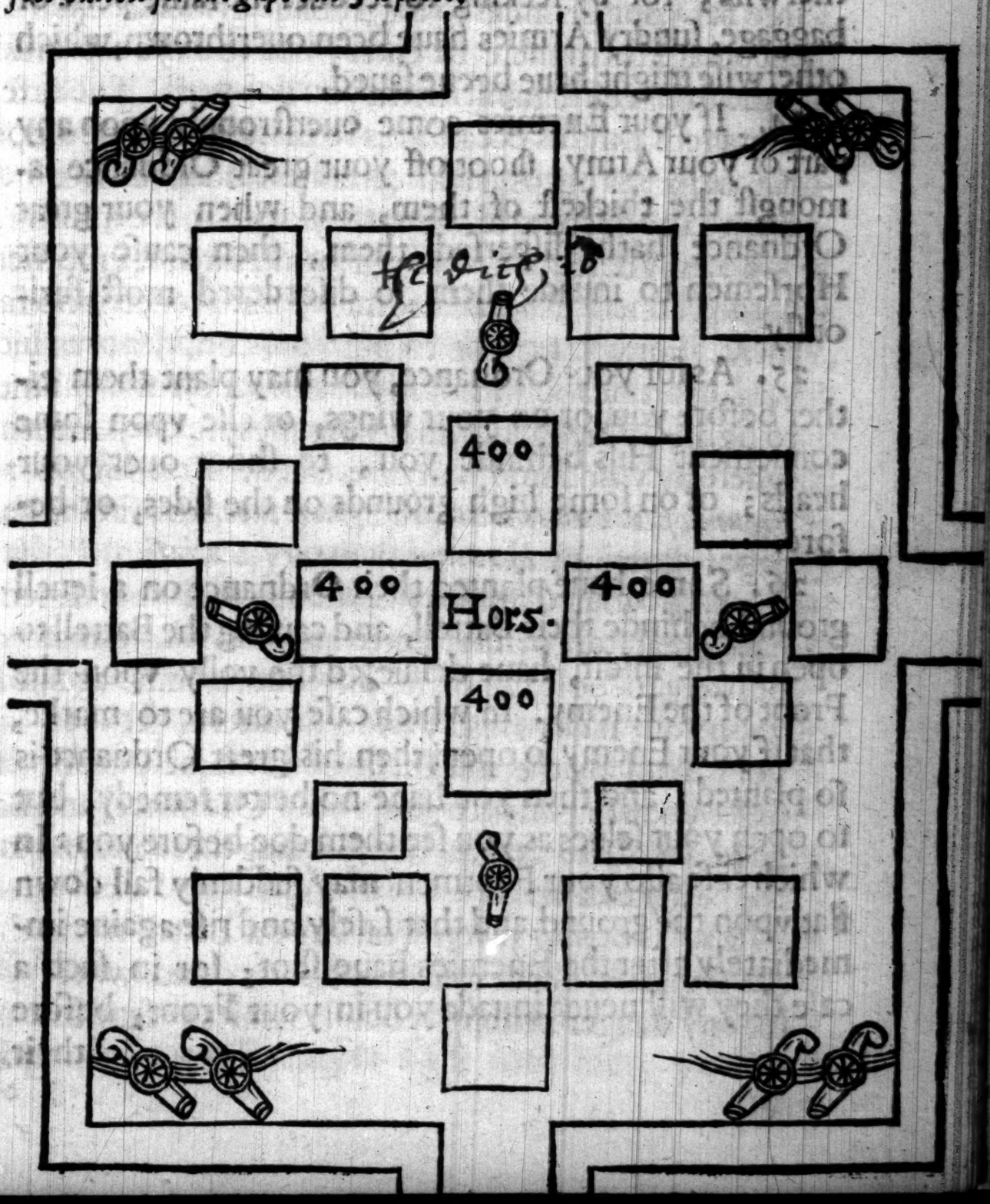
21. If your Company be ſmall, and your Enemy haue great ſtore of Horſemen againſt you, ſo that you be likely to looſe the Battell, if your Enemies againe ſet vpon you; if any great Wood be neere, ſeeke to ſaue your Army by the thicknеſſe of the ſame Wood, and ſuffer your Enemies to gaine your Ordnance, and Baggage, and Victuals, that they ſpoyling the ſame, you may the better eſcape.

22. Likewiſe when you haue a Battell more then the Enemies, diuide it into two parts; and where you ſee any danger among your Enemies, ſend firſt one

part,

A Foure-Fronted Battell for Stratagem, being enuironed with a Ditch.

THe Ditch is 6. foot broad, and 3. foot deepe. It hath foure gaps (for sallyes) twentie paces broad, to allure the Enemy there to enter. It hath at euery gap fiue battalions of 300. a peece: it hath a field Peece behinde euery middle battell; euery middle battell must open in the midst, before the Peece doe discharge; then the Horse must issue forth vpon the Enemy: for this cause the Horse haue their place in the midst, remote from the Foot, diuided into foure squadrons, (in the forme of a crosse) ready faced to the gaps: being in all 1600. the foot 6000. If you will haue no Horse in the midst, then diuide them into 8 troopes; place them for wings, in an euen front, or on the angles: so the Battell will be hollow, and the foot battels for the gaps but 3. a peece.



part, and then another: or elſe, if occaſion ſerue, ayde your Battels, as reaſon ſhall moue you to helpe.

23. And in the heat of your Fight, if newes come that your Baggage is in danger, in no caſe the Capraines muſt not ſuffer the Souldiers, or Horſemen confuſedly for to runne for to recouer the ſame, in caſe of loſſe; but by aduice to ſend a company of conuenient men for to doe it, onely by their Commandements, and no otherwiſe; for by ſeeking to recouer the ſame pelfe or baggage, ſundry Armies haue been ouerthrown, which otherwiſe might haue beene ſaued.

24. If your Enemies come ouerſtrongly vpon any part of your Army, ſhoot off your great Ordnance amongſt the thickeſt of them, and when your great Ordnance hath diſperſed them, then cauſe your Horſemen to inuade them ſo diſordered moſt furiouſly.

25. As for your Ordnance, you may plant them either before you, or on your wings, or elſe vpon ſome conuenient Hils behinde you, to ſhoot ouer your heads; or on ſome high grounds on the ſides, or before.

26. Some haue planted their Ordnance on a leuell ground behinde their Battell, and cauſing the Battell to open in the midſt, haue deliuered the volly vpon the Front of the Enemy. In which caſe you are to marke, that if your Enemy ſo open, then his great Ordnance is ſo planted; and then you haue no better remedy, but to open your ſelues as you ſee them doe before you: In which caſe alſo your Footmen may ſuddenly fall down flat vpon the ground, and that ſafely, and riſe againe immediately after the Enemies haue ſhot; for in ſuch a caſe they will neuer inuade you in your Front, before

their

their ſhot haue been diſcharged: and being down, your Ordnance behinde you may flanke-wiſe immediately play on them, if you were ſo prouided.

27. In marching againſt an Enemy, if you feare his great Ordnance ſhooting directly againſt you, fetch a long compaſſe to paſſe by them, and ſo to auoid them, if no greater impediment let you.

28. Likewiſe fearing your Enemies great Ordnance, let your iourney be behinde the couert of Corne high ſtanding, creeping cloſe, and your Pikes trayling, ſo couet to inuade the ſides, or backes of your Enemies.

29. Some haue, being in danger of the great Ordnance, cauſed their ſeruants in Armour for to ſtand behinde great trees, ſtanding directly in the face or ſight of the Gunners, therby to cauſe them to ſhoot off the more vehemently, as though the whole Battell came that way, and ment for to come vpon the Ordnance: In the meane ſpace, vnder that colour, their Souldiers haue come conueniently ſome other way; or elſe behinde their ſeruants, creeping loe, towards their Enemies; which to imitate, you muſt beforehand learne perfectly the nature of the ground, which you are to paſſe, that you may take all aduantages which the nature of the ſoile can render vnto you.

30. If your Enemy March with all his Ordnance in the Vantgard, and his other Battels lagge halfe a dayes iourney behinde, follow him with all your power with as great celeritie and ſecrecie as you can, and ſo fight with him, being depriued of his chiefe ſtrength.

31. If your Enemy March away in good order with his Ordnance before, and in the Reare of his Army ſo trauelling (not determined to fight) and you ſeeke by following your Enemy to fight with him, you muſt

haue

haue a great regard vnto the place where your Enemy and you both iourny, and there a company of Dragons with Curaſſiers, or Piſtoliers, with two or three field Peeces, are to be ſent before to ſtay your Enemies, and to diſturbe them; that when you ſee them thereby ſtayed, you may haue the more leaſure to order your Battels, and to make choiſe of your ground to fight. Then if you fight (if it be poſſible) by all meanes bring your great Ordnance round about your Enemies Armie; plant them vpon ſome high ground, that you may without impediment ſhoot free vpon your Enemies backes, or ſides: and withall guard your Ordnance with a conuenient number of ſhot, that they may not be ſurpriſed by the Enemy, and turned vpon your ſelues.

32. If it chance that your Battell be ouerpreſſed by your Enemies, and begin to ſcatter, or for to diſorder; then all your Captaines muſt with all diligence beſtir themſelues, firſt in exhortation, and comforting their Souldiers; then by bringing them againe into order, and turne them againe, which haue turned from their Enemies: If faire words will not ſerue, then let them vſe foule, and from words fall vnto blowes, it may be that will force them to returne. If they perſiſt and will flye, then let ſome few valiant Captaines as know ſuch ſtreights through which they muſt paſſe, runne before to poſſeſſe the ſtreights; there after blowes and ſlaughter, force them to fall into order againe.

33. Bridges, deepe Riuers, ſtreight wayes inuironed are to be ſet.

34. By which waies oftentimes recoueries haue bin gotten, although very deerely.

35. It is very neceſſary for a Generall to haue before-

hand

hand perfect knowledge of these wayes; that hee may somewhat the better behaue himselfe after the losse of his Battell.

His behauiour after his Battell lost, consisteth best in his good prouision of all kindes of duties made before his Fight or Battell.

How a Generall shculd behaue himselfe after the losse of his Battell.

For if he haue prouided beforehand by wisedome some place of safe refuge, neere hand vnto the place of the Battell, hee hath very well taken order for all mishaps.

If he by wisedome before haue taken order that the enemy can in no safetie, but with his danger persue him, he hath well holpen his danger.

If knowing no other helpe to be likely, he began the Battell ouer night; in which case hauing lost the Battell, his Enemies could not persue him very farre: hee hath done very well.

If he haue beforehand, when hee saw himselfe likely to loose the Battell, in some conuenient place laid some Ambush, which in order will set vpon his Enemies, persuing out of order; he hath performed the part of a good Generall.

A good Generall will forecast what may happen, and therefore will consider alwayes of euery ground, as he passeth by it, what occasion it can worke, and how he can take aduantage, or helpe himselfe thereby; either by the impediments of his Enemy there, or else by some Ambush, or some other stratagem to be wrought vpon the occasion of the same ground, good or bad. And if his Enemy very wisely, and with good reasons and discretion seeke Battell or Fight, he with like wisedome and discretion wil auoid Battell or fight, and seeke to get away by flying: which is the next point to be handled.

CHAP. IIII.

In what case it is best for a Commander or Generall to flye, and how.

AS great Iudgement was required of you in the ordering of your Battels, and behauiour of your selfe in Fight, and after the Battell lost; so there is as much required of you in taking time to Flye: for if you flye not like a good Souldier, but like one voide of iudgment without Discipline, you will bring distruction to your Army, shame to your Friends, and dishonour to your selfe: but if you flye with iudgement as a Souldier, you bring safetie to your Army, glory to your Friends, and hope of victory to your selfe. That you may be enabled to flye thus with honour, obserue these precepts following.

Precepts for Flying.

1. When your Enemies being mightie, or else very strong, vrgeth you being weake, in strength, helpelesse; then know, that vpon such an occasion (so necessitated) that a wise, orderly, and politicke flight is better then an indiscreet stay without reason.

2. If you be by necessitie compelled to flye, flye in order, and in Battell array, fully prouided of rescues and helpes, that your Enemies eagerly vrge you not.

3. Flye with sufficient space of time and place, that your Enemies cannot easily ouertake you before you come into safetie (I meane places of aduantages for you.)

4. Flye

4. Flye in many parts and ſundry wayes, which conceale, that your Enemies may haue no intelligence of your meaning, and diuerſitie of flying.

5. If you flye or auoid the fight; doe it either compelled by neceſſitie, or ſubtiltie, or cautiouſly to bring your Enemy into your danger, or elſe to ſeeke places or occaſions for your beſt, or better aduantage.

6. If you flye, your Enemy hardly vrging you in the Reare and Flankes; your Hoſemen or elſe your Muskettiers, or both, ſhould eagerly skirmiſh with them which perſue ſo earneſtly; ſo that your Army may in the interim win a good ſpace of ground.

7. Before your Horſe and Muskettiers ſhould iſſue out (as aboue ſaid) you ſhould haue a Peece of Ordnance remaining in the Reare of your Army for to ſhoot off vpon the vrgers, as opportunity ſhould ſerue.

8. In like faſhion two or three peeces of Ordnance in the Reare of euery battalia, trauelling, iournying, or flying.

9. Commonly your Muskettiers (in ſuch caſes laſt rehearſed) are vſed to be placed both in the Reare and Flanks, for the ſaid ſpeciall purpoſe; namely, to skirmiſh with ſuch as doe diſturbe your March; and yet to keepe on their iourney with the reſt.

10. Some ſuch as flye vſe to leaue ſome great Stales or Ambuſhes, in places very conuenient (as Woods, Mountaines, Forreſts, Rocks, banks of Riuers, Caues, Hils, hollow and deepe wayes, Corne-fields, and the like) for ſuch a purpoſe, to intrap the vrgers, if occaſion can ſerue.

11. Sometimes (as Count *Mansfield*) they fire

houſes to ſtay their Enemies following: and on that ſide the ſmoake fals (by reaſon of the winde) they lay an Ambuſh to intrap the Enemy. The like doe you, that the reſt of your Army may paſſe with ſafetie.

12. When you flye onely the Battell, and ſeeke order and time conuenient for the ſame, ſend all your baggage and carriage before, and after them all your Footmen, and with a ſtrong company of Horſe fortifie your Reare, and leaue many fires in the Campe; And for time, chooſe a cloudy darke morning.

13. In your flying, or before, learne exquiſitely of them as be skilfull of the wayes and places, where, how farre off, or how lye ſuch places, as you hope may ſomewhat defend you from any danger of your Enemies, and make the greateſt haſte towards them.

14. If you can learne of any narrow paſſage betweene two great Hils, or betweene ſome great Riuer or Wood, & ſome dangerous Hill, or ſome other dangerous place wherein you may ſafely reſt from your Enemies, make haſte thither.

15. In which caſe learne very diligently whether there be not ſome ſecret place in the ſame place of your quietneſſe, whereunto your Enemies getting, may diſturbe your quietneſſe; and if there be cauſe, ſuch kindes of dangerous places, to be either well warded, or elſe ſtopped by a trane-ditch, or by another good way.

16. Alſo learne very diligently, whether your Enemy ſeeke not by their Horſemen to fetch a great compaſſe

compaſſe about any ſide of your ſaid place of your ſecuritie, either to incloſe you there, or elſe for to goe before you to ſome place of their aduantage a-gainſt you.

17. In which caſe, if your Enemies with their whole Army ſeeke to compaſſe the place, and for to be before you, take good aduice, if you may not turne that their practiſe vnto your commoditie, by ſome new inuention.

As firſt, for to returne backe againe vnto ſome place of refuge; for you are elſe (as the *Græcians*) to ſeeke another way not ſuſpected of your Enemies. *Zenaphon* of the *Gracians* retreat from *Babylon*, *lib.* 3.

Or elſe to returne a little backe to giue a colour to your Enemy of flying away, ſo to draw him into the ſame ſtreight to follow you the eaſier in his opinion, and to returne to incounter him the more eaſely.

18. A chiefe, or elſe a notable place of refuge for Flyers, is to flye to be vnder the wings, or ſafetie of ſome Citie, or elſe ſtrong Fort, well furniſhed with great Ordnance vpon the wals; it is able to ſhoot o-uer your flying Army into the Army of your proſe-cuting Enemy, and ſo hurt him, to his great danger, and your great ſecuritie, and comfort many wayes.

19. If you flye, or iourney in three Battels, or more, euery Battell muſt alwayes be in ſight of the next before or behinde, in ſuch order, that the one be alwayes able to ſuccour the other (in caſe it be inua-ded by Enemies) ſo Flying, or Iourneying. Otherwiſe, for lacke of ſuch order and aide, one may be diſcom-fited for want of others helpe. To conclude.

20. If Flying, your Enemy with a great compa-ny of Horſe and ſhot, inuade your hindermoſt Bat-

tell, discharge two Peeces of Ordnance vpon them, or more, which will coole their courage, and will likewise by their roaring and thundering noise, warne your other Battels to make Alt or stand, whereby you may worke your will. Example.

The Landgraue *with his Germaine great Army, when* Charles *the fift Emperour sent a great company of shot for to inuade their hindmost Battell, and to stay them, hee caused two Culuerins to be discharged vpon them; and all the Army staid.* Thus much for Flying.

CHAP. V.

How a Commander or Generall must auoid Battell, and when accept of Fight.

THe wisedome of a Generall doth best appeare in the auoiding of Fight, and in the taking of opportunitie to fight; both of which are so necessarie in the Warres, that the one cannot be without the other: but which of these for a time are first to be vsed, and for a time laid aside, resteth in the wisedomes of a wise Generall to determine.

Wisedome willeth you to begin with wars, when you see your selfe very strongly prepared, and your Enemies contrariwise altogether weake and vnprouided.

And wisedome willeth you, as you begin well, so

to

to continue your warres wisely for your most commoditie.

In warres, if you either for lacke of knowledge, or by negligence, or else by pride let slip most apt occasions, you seldome after can get them againe.

To let slip a good opportunitie, bringeth both repentance, shame and losse also.

Many haue felt this to their sorrow. Therefore let their losses admonish you to let nothing slip, that may either dispatch your warre quicke, or prolong it to your Enemies losse, and your owne aduantage.

That you may be enabled to doe this, take these Rules for your direction.

When to Fight,

1. If your Enemies be few in number, and raw Souldiers, ill furnished, ill willing for to fight, and not fortified by place: if you abound in number which are better Souldiers, you are to seeke the Battell. *Vegetius, lib. 3.*

2. When your Enemies aboundeth in all things, and therefore auoideth to fight, and where you want of prouision, and your Souldiers lustie, and desirous of Battell; there you may seeke Battell. *Antony* at *Philippi* against *Cassius* and *Brutus*.

3. Where you be determined to seeke the Battell, make good choise of your ground where you be to fight, and see your selfe in perfect order and direction, and yet seeke all aduantages you can by any meanes finde out. *Prosper Colonno* against the *Frenchmen* at *Bicocca*, and *Bassan*.

4. Though you abound in number, seeke not to fight

fight raſhly, neither be very deſirous of Battell, without very good apparance of likelihood of victory: neither fight before you haue intelligence of your Enemies ſtrength, pollicies, and orders, except extreame neceſſitie compell you.

5. Auoide not to fight with one great Army, when you know, that if you ſtay, you ſhall ſhortly be compelled to fight with two great Armies.

This was well foreſeene by Claudius Nero, *and as well executed to his glory.* Claudius Nero *the* Roman *Conſull, intercepting* Aſdrubals *Letters (directed to his brother* Hanibal, *to meet him at* Vmbra, *to ioyne both their powers together, for the ſubuerſion of the* Romans) *preſently vpon the reading, left his fellow Conſull in the night (vnknowne to* Haniball) *and with ſix thouſand foot, and one thouſand horſe, came to* Liuius *another* Roman *Conſull, who was to intercept* Aſdruball *comming from the Mountaines into* Italie, *and there ioyning force with his, gaue Battell to* Aſdruball, *ouercame him, and ſlew him before euer* Haniball *knew of his being in* Italie. Haniball *vpon this was much grieued, both for the death of his Brother, and the depriuation of his power, and remoued into the fields of the* Brutians. *And for that hee had no power left him of men, to defend his Fortreſſes that hee held, being ſo farre off; hee gathered together all the* Metapontanes, *and the* Lucanes, *ſuch as were his friends; and brought them all into the Countrie of the* Brutians, *where hee remained for a ſeaſon, Counſelling what were beſt for him to doe.* Thus was *Haniball* brought to diſtreſſe by the wiſedome

dome of one man, taking his time and opportunitie to fight.

Hauing ſhowne you when to Fight; now let me ſhew you when to auoide it. Auoide Fight vpon theſe occaſions:

When to auoide fight,

Where you by deferring the Battell are to finde all things in better caſe; and contrary, your Enemies are to lacke, and looſe by the ſame victuals, wages, good will or friendſhip, you are to auoid Battell. *Vegetius, lib. 3.*

Where you abound in number and victuals, and other prouiſion, and your Enemy wanteth of your abundance, and therefore ſeeketh to fight, auoid you the Battell. *Caſsius* and *Brutus* at *Philippi*, againſt *Antony* and *Cæſar*.

Where the Enemy muſt needs diſſolue his Army ſhortly, if he fight not with you; there you are to auoide the Battell. *Pompey* at *Durazzo* againſt *Cæſar*.

Where you are in danger to looſe a Realme, or two, if you looſe the Battell, your Enemies are in danger onely to looſe their preſent Army: Being no ſtronger then your Enemies, ſeeke not to fight. *Hiſpani. Bell. Verona.*

Where your Souldiers and Captaines be marueilouſly vnwilling to fight, ſeeke not to fight. *Vegetius lib. 3. cap. 9.*

If your Enemies be poore and needy, beware of their neceſſitie; for alwaies neceſſitie makes men deſperate, and cauſeth them to thinke there is no remedy but victory in fight. *Abuiano.*

If you be in any ſtrong place, ſo planted that

your Enemy cannot fight with you, but with his great losse, seeke not to fight with him. *Prosper Colonno* at *Bicocca*.

If your Enemy be so placed in a strong Campe, seeke not there to fight with your Enemy. *Carolus Cæsar* in *Germany*.

Frenchmen are by long dalliance and time to be deluded, because they be hot, and desirous to fight when they be fresh, and eager to be put on in the beginning of the warres; afterwards, when by long time they are wearied, they are tractable enongh: so will others be besides *Frenchmen*.

If you haue warres made against you by a number of confederate Princes or Magistrates (take *Cæsars* counsell) deferre the Battell for a time, and weary them out by pollitícke vsage. Keepe them from victuals; kill all such as goe for Forrage, or any other purpose; make many Alarams nightly vpon them in their Campe, and toyle them with watches and sodaine labours: By this meanes you shall make the warres seeme loathsome vnto them, and protract it the longer; whereby, they may fall into dissention one with another: for such a number of Confederates cannot long agree, but that some quarrels will fall out betweene them, or else some grudges; so that some may be deuided from the other by some kinde of perswasion or other, whereupon you may, if you thinke good, giue Battell to the relinquished: or chase them (as the *Imperials* did the *French* out of *Millan*) with light skirmishes.

For the better performance of theſe skirmiſhes, let all your Souldiers haue the perfect vſe of their Armes. They may haue the perfect vſe of their Armes quickely, if the Seriants doe but at vacant times plye and exerciſe them.

FINIS.

At the ſigne of the Angell in Lumberſtreet, you may haue an excellent Platforme for the poſtures of Pike and Musket.